

GCSE

SPECIFICATION TITLE

**Unit B543: Research methods in
Psychology 3
Specimen Paper**

F

J611

Time: 1 hour

Candidates answer on the question paper.

Additional materials:

Candidate
Forename

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Candidate
Surname

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Centre
Number

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Candidate
Number

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INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the boxes above.
- Use black ink. Pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- Read each answer carefully and make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- Do not write in the bar codes.
- Do not write outside the box bordering each page.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks for each question is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is 40.

FOR EXAMINER'S USE

1	
2	
TOTAL	

This document consists of **6** printed pages.

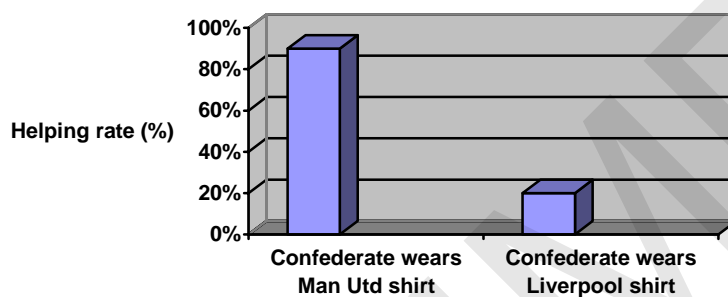
SECTION A – THE SOURCE

Answer **all** questions.

A psychologist wanted to investigate whether people were more likely to help someone they saw as being part of their in-group rather than their out-group.

He invited participants, who were all Manchester United fans, along to his Psychology department. However, they didn't realise that they were really taking part in a field experiment outside the building.

As participants approached the building, the psychologist had arranged for a confederate to fall over outside. The confederate always wore either a Manchester United or a Liverpool football shirt. The results are shown in the bar graph below.



The psychologist found that more participants stopped to help the confederate when he was wearing the Manchester United shirt. He concluded that most football fans were showing their prejudice by not helping.

- 1 Give the aim of the study in the Source.

[1]

- 2 State who the participants were in the study.

[1]

- 3 The psychologist used a self selecting sample.

- (a) Name **one** other sampling technique that psychologists can use

[1]

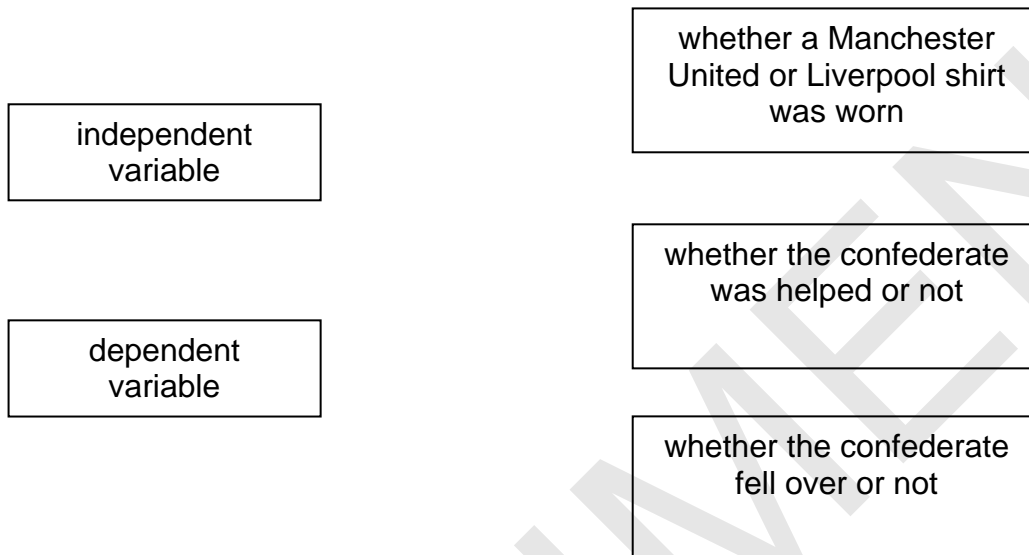
- (b) Give **one** disadvantage of the sampling technique you have named in (a).

[1]

- 4 State an alternate hypothesis for this study.

[2]

- 5 Look at the diagram below.
Match the **two** boxes to show the independent variable and dependent variable in the study.



[2]

- 6 The psychologist used a field experiment.

(a) Explain what is meant by a 'field experiment'.

[2]

(b) Outline **one** advantage of a field experiment.

[2]

- 7 The psychologist carried out his observation covertly. Explain the difference between a covert and an overt observation.

[3]

- 8 Identify the experimental design used in the study.

Put a tick next to **one** of the two experimental designs.

repeated measures ☐

independent groups ☐

[1]

- 9 Explain why the psychologist used the same confederate in both conditions.

.....

.....

..... [3]

- 10 The study has a number of problems associated with the ethical issues listed below.

avoiding deception avoiding distress gaining consent protecting confidentiality

Complete the following table by choosing a different ethical issue from the list to match the problem described. [3]

ETHICAL PROBLEM	ISSUE
	The participants did not know they were taking part in a study.
	The participants really believed the confederate was in trouble when he was not.
	Participants who did not help may have felt guilty afterwards.

- 11 Using the bar graph, give the percentage of time that the confederate was helped when wearing a Liverpool shirt.

..... [1]

- 12 Explain what is meant by *cultural bias* in research.

.....

..... [2]

Section A Total [25]

SECTION B – PLANNING AN INVESTIGATION

You have been asked to carry out an *observation* to investigate whether boys and girls play differently.

13

- (a) State a *hypothesis* for your investigation.

..... [2]

- (b) Outline who you would carry out the investigation on and why.

..... [2]

- (c) Describe **one** *ethical issue* you would have to deal with in this investigation.

..... [2]

- (d) Describe **one** control you would use in this investigation.

..... [3]

- (e) Briefly outline how you would carry out the investigation.

..... [3]

- (f) Describe **one** limitation of using an *observation* in this investigation.

..... [3]

Section B Total [15]

Paper Total [40]

SPECIMEN

Copyright Acknowledgements:

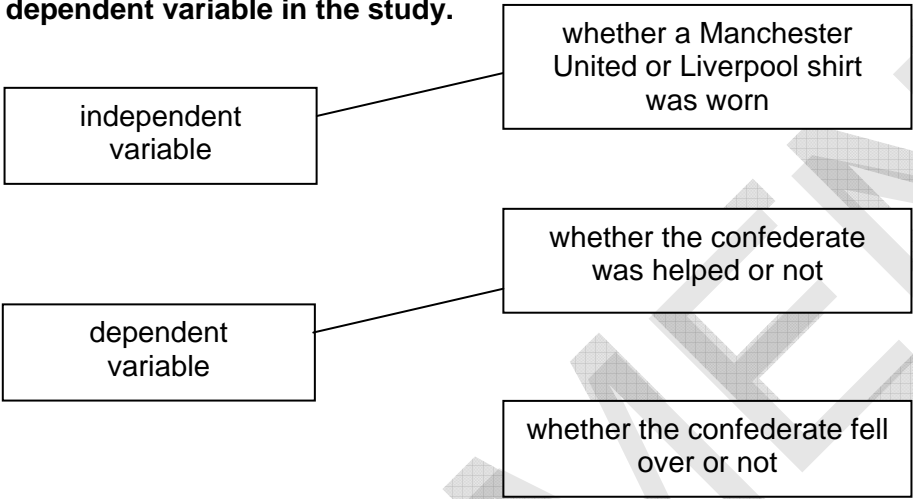
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The maximum mark for this paper is 40.

SPECIMEN

Section A – The Source		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
1	<p>Give the aim of the study in the Source.</p> <p>1 mark for “to investigate whether people were more likely to help someone they saw as being part of their in-group (rather than their out-group)” or similar response.</p>	[1]
2	<p>State who the participants were in the study.</p> <p>Manchester United fans or similar response.</p>	[1]
3(a)	<p>The psychologist used a self selecting sample.</p> <p>Name one other sampling technique that psychologists can use.</p> <p>1 mark for a relevant and accurate response e.g. opportunity sampling, random sampling, etc.</p> <p>N.B. Must be a named technique.</p>	[1]
3(b)	<p>Give one disadvantage of the sampling technique you have named in (a).</p> <p>1 mark for an appropriate response given the answer to (a) e.g. “opportunity samples tend to be biased”, “random sampling produces real samples”, etc.</p> <p>N.B. If credit not given for (a) then (b) can still be credited if the comment pertains to sampling.</p>	[1]
4	<p>State an alternate hypothesis for this study.</p> <p>1 mark for identifying this hypothesis predicts a difference.</p> <p>1 mark for accurate reference to variables.</p> <p>e.g. “More (1) participants will help the Manchester United fan than help the Liverpool fan (1)”</p> <p>N.B. Hypothesis can be one or two tailed.</p>	[2]

Section A – The Source		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
5	<p>Look at the diagram below. Match the two boxes to show the independent variable and dependent variable in the study.</p>  <p>1 mark for each correct match as shown above.</p>	[2]
6(a)	<p>The psychologist used a field experiment. Explain what is meant by a 'field experiment'</p> <p>1 mark for identifying a feature of an experiment and 1 mark for identifying a feature of the field e.g. "it is a controlled investigation (1) carried out in a natural setting (1)"</p>	[2]
6(b)	<p>Outline one advantage of a field experiment.</p> <p>1 mark for a brief or basic response e.g. "it has ecological validity (1)" 2 marks for a developed or detailed response e.g. "because some variables are controlled (1) it is possible to establish cause and effect (1)"</p>	[2]

Section A – The Source		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
7	<p>The psychologist carried out his observation covertly. Explain the difference between a covert and an overt observation. 1 mark for identifying a feature of a covert observation 1 mark for identifying a feature of an overt observation 1 mark for identifying a separate distinction between the two observations e.g. “covert observations are undercover (1) whereas participants know they are being observed in an overt observation (1) so may behave differently (1)” If definitions are muddled then award can still award marks but to a maximum of 2.</p>	[3]
8	<p>Identify the experimental design used in the study. Put a tick next to one of the two experimental designs. repeated measures independent groups <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 mark for a ticking the correct box as shown above.</p>	[1]
9	<p>Explain why the psychologist used the same confederate in both conditions. 1 mark for a brief or basic response e.g. “to make it fair” 2 marks for a more developed response e.g. “as a control (1) to make sure that participants weren’t helping for other reasons besides the football shirt he was wearing (1)” 3 marks for a developed and detailed response e.g. “to reduce extraneous variables (1) in this case factors such as physical appearance, age or race (1) which could have also affected rates of helping (1)”</p>	[3]

Section A – The Source										
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark								
10	<p>The study has a number of problems associated with the ethical issues listed below.</p> <p>avoiding deception avoiding distress gaining consent protecting confidentiality</p> <p>Complete the following table by choosing a different ethical issue from the list to match the problem described.</p> <table><tr><th>ETHICAL PROBLEM</th><th>ISSUE</th></tr><tr><td>Gaining consent</td><td>The participants did not know they were taking part in a study.</td></tr><tr><td>Avoiding deception</td><td>The participants really believed the confederate was in trouble when he was not.</td></tr><tr><td>Avoiding distress</td><td>Participants who did not help may have felt guilty afterwards.</td></tr></table> <p>1 mark for each correctly placed response as shown above.</p>	ETHICAL PROBLEM	ISSUE	Gaining consent	The participants did not know they were taking part in a study.	Avoiding deception	The participants really believed the confederate was in trouble when he was not.	Avoiding distress	Participants who did not help may have felt guilty afterwards.	
ETHICAL PROBLEM	ISSUE									
Gaining consent	The participants did not know they were taking part in a study.									
Avoiding deception	The participants really believed the confederate was in trouble when he was not.									
Avoiding distress	Participants who did not help may have felt guilty afterwards.									
11	<p>Using the bar graph, give the percentage of time that the confederate was helped when wearing a Liverpool shirt.</p> <p>1 mark for 20(%)</p>									
12	<p>Explain what is meant by <i>cultural bias</i> in research.</p> <p>1 mark for a brief or basic response e.g. “favouring one culture over another”</p> <p>2 marks for a developed or detailed response e.g. “where certain groups of people (1) are not properly represented in results (1)”</p>									
Section A Total										

Section B – The Investigation		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
13(a)	<p>State a <i>hypothesis</i> for your investigation.</p> <p>1 mark for a muddled or general statement Or 2 marks for a clear, specific statement Can be null or alternate.</p>	[2]
13(b)	<p>Outline who you would carry out the investigation on and why.</p> <p>1 mark for identifying an appropriate sample/population/sampling technique. Plus 1 mark for some justification of the above.</p>	[2]
13(c)	<p>Describe one <i>ethical issue</i> you would have to deal with in this investigation.</p> <p>1 mark for identifying a relevant ethical issue or problem. Plus 1 mark for explaining the problem/issue or saying how it would be dealt with.</p>	[2]
13(d)	<p>Describe one control you would use in this investigation.</p> <p>1 mark for identifying the extraneous variable. Up to 2 additional marks for a description/explanation of how the variable would be controlled.</p>	[3]
13(e)	<p>Briefly outline how you would carry out the investigation.</p> <p>1 mark for an attempt to describe how investigation would be done. 2 marks for describing a reasonably feasible procedure. 3 marks for describing, in some detail, a feasible procedure.</p>	[3]
13(f)	<p>Describe one limitation of using an <i>observation</i> in this investigation.</p> <p>1 mark identifying a limitation. 1 mark for explaining the limitation. 1 mark for explaining the limitation in the context of the investigation.</p>	[3]
Section B Total		[15]
Paper Total		[40]

Assessment Objectives Grid (includes QWC)

Question	AO1	AO2	AO3	Total
1			1	1
2			1	1
3(a)			1	1
3(b)			1	1
4			2	2
5			2	2
6(a)			2	2
6(b)			2	2
7			3	3
8			1	1
9			3	3
10			3	3
11			1	1
12			2	2
13(a)			2	2
13(b)			2	2
13(c)			2	2
13(d)			3	3
13(e)			3	3
13(f)			3	3
Totals	0	0	40	40